

Man Is Held In Theft of Caruso Gems

Arrested in Apartment of the Poillon Sisters, Who Trap Him When He Offers Jewels for Sale

Police Dictograph Records All Talk

Prisoner Says Proposal to Sell \$45,000 Stones for \$30,000 "Just Guff"

Harry C. Fabrick, who said he lived at 978 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken up by police headquarters last night on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of Mrs. Enrico Caruso's jewels from the tenor's home at East Hampton, L. I., early last summer.

He was arrested at the apartment of the Poillon sisters—Charlotte, the purgative, and Katherine, the wily, now plain Mrs. Katherine Smith at 226 West Ninety-seventh Street. He is accused of trying to sell some of the Caruso jewels, valued at \$45,000, to the sensational sisters. Private and city detectives and an Assistant District Attorney listened to the whole transaction by dictograph.

Incidentally, the police announced that the estimated value of the jewelry stolen from the Caruso home had dropped from the \$400,000 to \$300,000 after the burglary to \$300,000. The disparity in estimates, it was said, was caused by the fact that the numerous pieces of jewelry which Mrs. Caruso believed to have been in the strong box that was stolen have been found since in her safe deposit box in this city.

Sisters Report Clew

The Poillon sisters were quite on the safe side of the law in the matter of the Caruso jewels. Their enterprise and audacity in their civic duty in the matter was just almost as to qualify them for posts as policemen. Within twenty-four hours of the time they first suspected that they might have a clew to the jewels they had reported the fact.

That report was made Thursday to a representative of the company which had insured the jewelry and was carried on by the police and the district attorney. Charlotte and Katherine told him that they might be able to recover some of the jewelry, and wanted to know, if they should be so fortunate, if they would receive the \$10,000 reward which had been offered.

The insurance man told them that they would be rewarded in proportion to the value of the jewelry recovered. He said that the reward was \$10,000 in all, and that they would be paid in proportion to the value of the jewelry recovered.

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Dictagraph Is Installed

Their visitor was to call yesterday afternoon, and Corrigan lost no time. He consulted the police and the district attorney and had two dictagraphs installed in the Poillon apartment, with wires leading to a porter's room on the second floor. The dictagraphs were installed in the Poillon apartment, with wires leading to a porter's room on the second floor.

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Yes, all swag," was the answer which the dictograph was to carry to the police in a masculine voice.

Says Caruso Aren't Worried

The questioner, whose interrogations indicate that she was the gentle Katherine, rather than the militant Charlotte, who her caller imagined, said that she was not worried. She said that she was not worried.

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Two Convicts Flee Sing Sing; Sug 3 Guards, One May Die

George Stivers, Slayer of Patrolman Cunningham, and Marcus Bassett, Burglar, Scale Prison Wall and Escape in Automobile With N. Y. License

OSISING, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Out of the darkness of Sing Sing's cell house and through the night mist of the yard, two men, known to the police of Eastern cities as desperate criminals, crept silently to the north wall last night where two keepers stood guard. Each was equipped with a four-foot length of lead pipe.

As the two guards looked on in surprise, the two men sprang upon them, beat them suddenly and then, with a single blow, they struck them with a terrible blow over the head. It is said he will die. Webster, fifty-nine years old, a Peter Colger, forty-seven years old, and Barney Simmons, all of Ossining.

A minute later the purr of an automobile, emerging through the streets of Ossining at dizzy speed, was heard, and frightened pedestrians ran to shelter in nearby doorways.

Stivers a Murderer

The fugitives are George Walter Stivers, convicted hold-up man, burglar, highwayman and murderer, and Marcus G. Bassett, the most of whose twenty-four years has been spent behind prison bars for miscellaneous crimes, ranging from juvenile delinquency to burglary.

Stivers was working out a life sentence for murdering Patrolman Samuel T. Cunningham, in West 200th Street, early in 1917, and Bassett was starting upon a four-year sentence for grand larceny and hold-ups.

Twenty minutes after their escape one of the guards regained consciousness and with great difficulty crawled to a patrol box, where he sounded an alarm. Then he lapsed into coma.

News of the escape through the prison that Stivers and Bassett had made their get-away, and pandemonium broke loose. Guards, fearing a general jail delivery, sent a call for the local police and the seventeen hundred

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Weather Will Decide Vote In Kentucky

Harding to Win Close Contest if Dry Spell Holds So the Mountaineers and Women Can Get to Polls

Ernst Now Ahead In Senate Race Democrats Avoid League and Raise Negro School Issue in Plea for Cox

By Carter Field

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—The weather on Election Day—and for the three or four days prior thereto—probably will determine whether the thirteen electoral votes of Kentucky are counted in the Cox or Harding column. It would be far more sensational to say that the weather would determine whether Cox or Harding would be President of the United States, and this statement would be accurate if the election were depending on low Kentucky votes.

Truth compels the admission, however, that except for the glory and moral effect, it apparently will make little difference how Kentucky goes this year, and most of the Kentuckians, being closely in touch with the real pivotal states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia, and hearing also of the tremendous Republican trend in the Democratic state of Missouri, their neighbor on the west, fully realize this situation.

"It's just a question of redeeming the Democratic party in Kentucky," one Democratic politician told me today. "Don't mention my name, of course, but we are going to win these Republicans, however, and show the nation that Kentucky has gone back in the Democratic column."

Discrepancy Between Claims

In no state I have visited is the discrepancy between the claims of the Republicans and Democrats so great. If there is any one capable of looking at the situation from an impartial standpoint, I was not fortunate enough to find him. Even the newspaper men down here take their allegiance to one of the political parties much more seriously than their desire to ascertain the real truth.

Incidentally, in no part of the country has the Democratic press more obviously composed of organs. The most famous paper in the state, the *Courier-Journal*, has long been the big news story Thursday morning that General Barbour, commander of the Marine Corps, had completely defeated Senator Harding's charges with respect to atrocities in Haiti, although The Associated Press does record the story in its own words.

Every Democrat tells the inquirer that Cox will sweep the state by from 250,000 to 300,000. Every Republican tells the inquirer that Harding will run from 15,000 to 20,000. The latter figure being the more popular.

There is one fact which every one admits. The chances of Richard P. Ernst, Republican candidate for Senator, are considerably better than those of Senator Harding. Unless Cox carries the state by more than 10,000, it is rather certain that Senator J. C. W. Beckham will go down to defeat.

Probably the only state in the Union in which the Republican Senatorial nominee is stronger than the national ticket, or in which the Republican Senatorial nominee is weaker than his ticket, which latter is a little more action than a Republican ticket.

Kentucky Depends on Weather

The best prediction that can be made is that Ernst will probably be elected Senator, and that the electoral vote depends on the weather, with the chances very slight, favoring the Democrats if the weather is bad and the Republicans if the weather is good.

The wetness or dryness of the few days preceding Election Day will make a difference in the Republican majority in the mountains of from 10,000 to 15,000. The 11th Congressional District of the state is probably the banner Republican district of the entire Union. There are no negroes, and the tie-binding the mountaineers to the Republican party go back to Civil War days.

Experience has shown that on a rainy day, or just after a rainy spell when the streams are swollen, the mountaineers do not come out anything like so well as when the weather is good and the streams are low. They probably practically no roads up in the mountains and voting means riding horseback or walking for several miles, wading such streams as one may meet.

This year, it is thought, the weather will be even more important than in the past, because it will be more of a hardship for the women to get to the polls in bad weather than for the men. Another element which may affect the majority of this Republican stronghold is the disposition of the women with regard to voting. There is no concealing the fact that the mountain men are opposed to woman suffrage, and they do not relish very much the idea of their womenfolk joining them in the balloting.

There has been some worry among the Republicans as to how the mountain women, for this reason, would turn out. Tremendous efforts have been made to entice the mountaineers to such an extent that they will bring the women to the polls, but no one is absolutely sure just how the thing is going to work out. There is

Assails Coal Policy

In his speech at Louisville last Thursday night Senator Harding spoke briefly of having assurance that France and England would welcome America's Tariff Commission in a new scheme of international association.

Throughout the day the candidate dwelt more than ordinarily on the domestic issues of the campaign. In his speech here to night he discussed the need for the development of foreign markets for American goods and inland waterway transportation.

Before Senator Harding left Indianapolis he received a visit from J. H. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis would not discuss the visit, but at Terre Haute, Ind., reached shortly after noon, the candidate here to night he discussed the need for the development of foreign markets for American goods and inland waterway transportation.

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Big Mine Strike Begins; Lloyd George Summons Britain to Finish Fight

50 Killed, 200 Wounded, Is Toll in Outbreaks; Red Demonstration Inaugurated by Strikers

From a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Campaigning across southern Indiana and Illinois to-day, Senator Warren G. Harding brought out in a rear-platform speech that France had approached him in a plan for America to lead the way for an association of nations to take the place of the discredited Versailles league.

With his speech here to-night before a crowd of 15,000 Missourians where Woodrow Wilson was given his second term nomination in 1916, Senator Harding found up his campaign for the electoral college by making this morning candidate is confident of winning Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri.

The chances of Republican victories in Indiana and Tennessee are slim, though the results will be close. Kentucky, however, is an unknown quantity, with Republican success depending on the weather. If there is no rain for several days before election the big Republican vote back in the hills will go to the poles, and that will add probably twelve electoral votes to the Harding tally. The candidate will start back to the front porch at Miami, tonight, arriving to-morrow afternoon.

Senator Harding spoke of his understanding with France regarding a new world cooperation in a speech at Green Castle, Ind., made this morning soon after leaving Indianapolis, where he spent the night. His revelation that France had sent an emissary to see him, the problem next President of the United States was given in reply to Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, who was quoted in morning newspapers as having said that the United States would not be bound by the Republican candidate was unlikely to include any other nations except the Central Empires and Turkey.

Tells of France's Request

"I notice in the morning papers," said Senator Harding at Green Castle, where several thousand persons had gathered to hear him, "that the Secretary of State has said that the kind of world association I made with anybody, except the Central Empires and Turkey, is not now out of the President's league. Secretary Colby speaks for the State Department of our own America, and I am not going to contradict him. I am only going to say that America under a proposed association can only associate with the Central Empires and Turkey and a few other nations with whom we were engaged in war."

"Why, my countrymen, France is asking, France has sent her spokesmen, and she is asking America in its new realization of the situation to lead the way for an association of nations. England has said through Lloyd George that America should lead the way, and make the League of Nations possible. They all recognize the demand for American leadership."

There is to be a league of the nations of the world, my countrymen, I ought to be one big enough and broad enough to take in all of the nations of the world, else one group will be organized and another group will be organized. I propose to you, my countrymen, that kind of a fraternity of nations which is born of American ideals, that association of nations which leaves America free to lead the way, and make the League of Nations possible. They all recognize the demand for American leadership."

Incident was reported to the patriots, who immediately swarmed into the streets to take up the defense of their comrades, and after a series of fights the former service men decided to end the agitation by destruction of the Socialist newspaper *Lavoratore*. They threw bombs into the building, destroyed furniture and machinery in the printing room, and then wrecked the building.

In Milan the demonstration began exactly at 3 o'clock, when the workers every train stopped and shops closed for four of disorders. Troops were stationed near the famous Galleria Piazza Duomo. At the Central Railway station a locomotive whistle.

Scenes of wild disorder occurred in this city last night, there being a reign of terror which virtually cut off the city from the outside world. The railway men gathered in front of the station to listen to Bolshevik orators, who, without hesitation, opened fire on the mob.

Anarchists Attack Students

At 5 o'clock a group of students singing patriotic songs was attacked by a group of anarchists in the open square in front of the Cathedral. Revolver shots from the Reds brought an answering fire from the students, and a fearful panic followed among passers-by. The Roman noblemen Count Ars Ando Morganti di Castelnuovo was killed, his body being identified later at a neighboring hospital.

The anarchists continued the shooting for about half an hour, turning their guns on the royal guards stationed at each entrance to the Galleria. The guards returned the fire. Bullets flew as wildly as in wartime, only this time the Milanese found the warfare on their doorsteps. Many of the wounded were mere passers-by. Red Cross ambulances worked busily carrying the wounded away from the scene.

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